

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1808.

INTERNAL RESOURCES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Extract of a letter from Albany, the seat of government in New-York, dated April the 3d, and written by an intelligent and active member of the incorporated society for the promotion of arts.

"Of late there is a great spirit of manufacturing with us. Every week the Society has samples of woollen cloth sent for their inspection. There is a manufactory of broadcloth set up at Poughkeepsie by a Mr. Booth. He brought to this city last week a piece of his own manufacturing, being of the common width of that sort of cloth. It was a very fine and good piece, and is now selling in the city at 7 dollars and 10-100 per yard. It was made of the Merino wool, which he purchased of Mr. R. R. Livingston. The State has loaned to Mr. Booth, I think, about 5000 dollars, to enable him to carry on the business more extensively.

"About twenty miles north of this place another foreigner has established a manufactory for spinning flax and hemp into yarn and twine, by machinery, which has been imported from England, and which is said to be very curious; and that two girls by this mode will spin as much and better in one day than ten women can do in the same time by the usual mode. The State has also loaned to this man a sum of money to extend his business.

"A bill has passed the Senate, and no doubt will pass the assembly, for introducing into this State the Merino breed of sheep, by offering fifty dollars to any person who will first bring into any county a full blooded Merino ram, where there is none before, to be kept there one year from September next."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia, dated March 14, 1808.

"The embargo has had its effect on the citizens of Mobile and Pensacola.—They are almost in a state of starvation. Corn is four dollars per bushel—bacon 50 cents per pound—hogs lard one dollar per quart—fowls 9 dollars per dozen. What they will do by summer, if the embargo continues, I cannot say."

The works for the battery and an upper fort on the heights at Warburton point commenced on the 14th inst. The situation and site on that point of Patowmac are said to fully command there the narrow and deep channel, (which carries from seven to sixteen fathoms) and is the only fit spot on this extensive river for defence. The battery below does not in any way encroach or trespass either upon the valuable fisheries, the river shore flat, or the bank top immediately above them: the proprietor holding a full right therein, although yielding up to the United States free egress and regress from the waters near the wharf point to and from the fortifications, as well as full use of the usual road-ways thereto:—the ground so occupied and conveyed is under four acres, and has been valued by the appraisers at nearly two thousand dollars per acre.—[Nat. Intel.]

The causes which led to a misunderstanding between Mr. Cocquebert and Mr. John D. Burk, the decease of whom we mentioned in our last, and which finally produced so distressing a catastrophe, were of a political nature. In a conversation at a public table, sometime during the last week, as we are told, the subject turned upon the letter of the French minister Champagny, to gen. Armstrong, lately published—the deceased expressed himself with considerable warmth—reprobated the conduct of the French government towards the United States, and painted in strong colours the insolence of its minister—Mr. C. being a native of France, conceived himself individually assailed by the words uttered, as well as insulted by the epithets applied to his nation and government—he demanded an explanation of the object of the speaker. Very few words, however, passed between Mr. C. and the deceased—the explanation required was not given, and the former in a few moments left the room. Soon after, a challenge was sent by Mr. C. which was accepted, and early on Monday morning the parties with their seconds, met in a field adjoining town. On the first fire Mr. C's pistol snapped, and the contents of Mr. B's were discharged ineffectually. The second fire proved decisive. Mr. C's ball passed through the heart of his antagonist, who expired without a word or a groan. Such is the relation which we have had of this unfortunate affair. [Petersburg paper.]

A gentleman who was lately at Paris, mentions, that some experiments had been tried at Marfeilles, to ascertain the practicability of applying the sun's ray for culinary purposes. A number of mirrors were so placed in a frame, shaped like the section of a concave sphere, as to throw intense reflecting light on the bottom and side of a black kettle. The water within was raised to the boiling point, and with a little attention, to shift the situation of the circle of mirrors, was kept hot for a long time. Coffee and soup were thus boiled sufficiently. This appears to be the machine, on a reduced scale, with which Archimedes burned the fleet of Marcellus.

A gentleman from Havanna informs, that the British had licensed Spanish vessels to carry flour from La Vera Cruz to Havanna and the English islands, in consequence of this the price of flour at Havanna was on the decline.—[N. Y. pap.]

From the Baltimore Evening Post, of April 21.

COMMUNICATION.

The following is a correct statement of the breaking out of William Morris and Caleb Doherty from the cells this morning, Thursday 21st inst.

At three o'clock, two of the criminals, Morris and Caleb Doherty, condemned to be executed to-morrow for the murder of George Workner, broke jail, (and nearly effected their escape) but were fortunately discovered by Mr. B—n S—n, who volunteered his services to stand guard in the absence of one of the persons employed for that purpose. With the assistance of an old knife and a broken razor they cut through one of the planks of the floor, and undermined the foundation 6 feet deep and 4 feet thick, and got outside the jail, when they were discovered by Mr. S—. He was walking as a sentinel in the lot of the cells which is surrounded by a fence 12 feet high, with a loaded gun in his hand and a pistol in his breast pocket; the night being very still he heard a noise like cattle grazing, and looking forward he took up a bone and threw it before him—a little after he saw something rising out of the ground, and immediately after another, on which he called out "who is there?" no answer being given, he fired, and shot Caleb Doherty in the thigh and arm. The firing of the gun and the crying out of Mr. S— alarmed the jail, and several came to his assistance, they then discovered Morris and Doherty endeavouring to get over the fence—Morris fell back into the lot and fainted. Doherty succeeded in getting over, but was taken making towards the falls, about 50 paces from the jail; he was scarcely able to move with his wound and the weight of his irons. The whole of them had their irons on, and they had torn up their blankets in strips and covered their irons so as not to make a noise.

Robinson and D. Doherty, on the jailor, &c. going into the cell, were quite calm. Doherty was lying down, Morris standing up—Morris, D. Doherty and Robinson, were confined in another cell, and Caleb Doherty, (after his wounds were dressed) was put in a separate one; Robinson was the third to get out of the hole, and having his great-coat on, and a bundle, the hole was too small for him to go forward, and hearing the report of the gun and alarm, caused him to retreat.

From the American of Saturday last.

Yesterday, at about the hour of 12, William Robinson, William Morris, Daniel Doherty and Caleb Doherty, in fulfillment of the violated laws of their country, for the murder of Workner, were launched into an awful eternity. The multitude assembled to witness their solemn exit was immense. The conduct of the culprits was decent and becoming. They were attended by clergy of different denominations, who administered necessary consolation to their departing spirits.

At Montreal, on Friday the first inst. a transient person, who calls himself John Zachrides, was discovered to possess a quantity of well executed counterfeit bills of the Vermont bank. The person to whom the discovery was made so affrighted him with the threat of a prosecution unless he destroyed all false bills in his possession, that he immediately produced to the amount of 477 dollars and threw them into the fire. The bills were principally of Vermont, N. Y. State and Merchants Banks.

We learn by the ship Thames, from Batavia, that admiral Pellew, with a squadron, consisting of two line of battle ships, three frigates and two brigs, having on board twelve hundred troops, had anchored in the harbour of Gresse, and taken possession of the place without opposition. Two Dutch line of battle ships, and an East-Indiaman, were scuttled, and left in possession of the enemy.—[N. York paper.]

The Portuguese fleet from Lisbon, with the royal family of the house of Braganza on board, had arrived at Rio Janeiro, about the middle of January, and were cordially received.

The Senate have passed a bill, fixing the first Monday in November for the next meeting of Congress. They have also passed a bill in addition to the supplement to the supplement to the embargo law.—This bill restrains the coasting trade within the capes. Mr. Adams, in speaking in support of this bill, said he thought it probable either France or England would declare war against this country before the first of November next.

DIED, on the 17th ultimo, at Centerville, William T. Wright, late a member of the troop of horse commanded by Joseph H. Nicholson. His death was occasioned by a fall from his horse, in the discharge of his military duties.

A Runaway.

COMMITTED to my custody, as a runaway, a mulatto man, named MOSES, who says he belongs to Mr. HENRY WILSON, of the city of Baltimore, said fellow appears to be about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, has a fore leg; his clothing a fur-tout coat of light coloured drab cloth, vest of white flannel, faced with red cloth, nankeen pantaloons, of nabrig shirt, worsted hose, and old shoes. His owner is desirous to take him away, or he will be sold, agreeably to law, for his gaol fees, &c.

JOSEPH MCENEY, Sheriff of Anne-Arundel county.

January 23, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for Anne-Arundel county will meet at the city of Annapolis, on the fourth Monday of April next, to hear appeals, and make transfers of real and personal property, and will sit from day to day for twenty days thereafter. March 12, 1808.

MORGAN RATLER.

FOUR years old this spring, equal in size and pedigree to any covering JACK in Maryland, will stand this season at the subscriber's farm, in the Swamp, on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays, on Thursdays Fridays and Saturdays, at the residence of the late Mrs. Mayo, in Rhode River neck, for six dollars for each mare. The object which induced me to farm him being my own mares, and having no care beyond the price actually disbursed for the use of him, the neighbourhood has now an opportunity of raising that most valuable of all plantation animals, the Mule. Five dollars will be received in full, if paid by the first of November next.

April 14, 1808. 2 JOSEPH JENIFER.

THE ELEGANT HORSE TAMERLANE,

WILL cover mares this season, on Mondays and Tuesdays at Stephen Waters's mill, in Prince-George's county, on Thursdays and Fridays at Elk Ridge Landing, and on Saturdays at the subscriber's dwelling on Severn, at three dollars and one half, and a bushel of oats or corn, payable the first of October—three dollars cash, if sent with each mare, will be received in lieu, and one dollar the single leap.

Tamerlane is seven years old this spring, full 16 hands high, remarkably strong and active, was got by col. Price's Hyder Ally, which was got by Darnell's noted running horse Hyder Ally. Col. Price's Hyder Ally's dam was raised by governor Shelby, of Kentucky, and is allowed to be equal to any mare in this Valley. Tamerlane's dam was got by col. Barnes's noted horse Lyon, from St. Mary's county, which was allowed by competent judges to be equal in carriage and movement to any horse that ever was in this part of the country. Tamerlane has got a number of colts that are very promising for the saddle or harness.

2 STEPHEN BRYAN.
The season will commence on the 11th day of April and continue to the 11th July.
HENRY BURNETT.

This to give notice,

THAT the subscriber of Charles county hath obtained from the orphans court of Charles county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of Zachaeus Clements, late of Charles county, deceased; all persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the 15th day of August next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of March, 1808.

2 WALTER CLEMENTS, Admr.

State of Maryland, &c.

Anne-Arundel county orphans court, April 5, 1808. ON application, by petition, of RACHEL ROBERTS, administratrix of Edward Roberts, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, it is ordered, that she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, and that the same be published once in each week, for the space of six successive weeks, in the Maryland Gazette.

JOHN GASSAWAY, Reg. Wills for Anne-Arundel county.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE,

THAT the subscriber, of Anne-Arundel county, hath obtained from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, in Maryland, letters of administration on the personal estate of EDWARD ROBERTS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at or before the fifth day of October next, they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of the said estate. Given under my hand, this 5th day of April, 1808.

4 RACHEL ROBERTS, Administratrix.

BARK.

THE subscriber wants, this spring, one hundred cords of good Spanish, water, black or white oak BARK. He will give from seven to nine dollars per cord, or at any rate he will give one dollar more than the Baltimore price, if brought to this city; any one having that article to dispose of, so that it can be brought to Annapolis by water, and finds it inconvenient to peel or deliver it, he will get it himself, and give a good price in proportion.

JOHN HYDE.

Annapolis, March 1, 1808.

Those persons who have the above article to dispose of will send their letters to the subscriber as soon as possible.

ANAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.